EUROPE

trisl came, and they scattered like chaff before Garibald's bandful of acu.
Italians and even Neapolitsus may, asvertheless, be made into first-rate seldiers. The feat was achieved by Alva, spinois, and Parum in Flauders, by Napoleon, Beaubaranis, and Hamilia Nean and Gyrasany, and it is done even new by Austria in Robernia and Hamary. The only real question is whether italians com over he disciplined by Italians, whether italians ellieven fight for their own as they fight for other people's cause. The events of the next few months will settle the point. Meanwhile it is greatly to be regretted that even one word of encouragement should have been held out to the Italians of eventual foreign aid. The moment Italy relies spen any other forces than her own she is lock. "From my briend decades me, O Lord, says the lialian adapt," "against say enemies I will defond myself."

WAR AT LAST.

WAR AT LAST.

From The London Times, June 16.
sar has now beguin in earniest. Prussia has ated to treat the vote of the Frankfort Diet as a declahostilities on the part of the States which supported fund proposal. We learn by steepgraph that yeaterday takes entered Sanouy on the one side and Hanover on . Hanover has but its own strength on which to we are not surprised to learn that its troops were reto effect a junction with the small Austrian force a lately retiried from Hoistein. It is probable that all not have much difficulty in overrunning the Hanlingdone. It lee far away from the main strongth of the alllance, shut in by the Prussian monarchy, and it is other neighbors the little States which interest sused to yoke on Thursday against the Austrian pre-

Acaded by Autrica.

It is the first move in this great contest that was made by Prassan perfectley. The crossing of the Saxon frontice brings the largest military levies that have ever taken the field in Germany into necessary and probably immediate collision. As seen as Field Marshal Benedek leaves by telegraph that the casmy has begun operations, he must at once put his great sarny in motion. Lepisc and the northern part of the Saxon lingdom will no death be existed at once by the Prassians, but the Austrians, having but a few miles to advance and the railway at their service, will amblish themselves at Dreaden. Angelem will no deabt be seized at once by the Prassians, but the Austrians, baring but a few miles to advance and the rational states of the interest of the miles to advance on the process. The seized region once more the battle ground of great Powers. Benedex is probably not sorry that the eveny have given him a justification for entering Saxony. He will now be bound to protect the capital of a weak ally, and in performing this duty he secures the best possible pesition for operating against the enemy. From Prague to Berlin the road lies through Dresden and across the plains of Prassian Saxony. This road he is now free to take, and no encouraging neutron for the secure of the prompitate of the Prassian for them some substant neutrality compels him to carry on an and may be called a provincial contest in Silecia. Yet the prompitode of the Prassian movements may was an obtain for them some some silections and so able to carry on acr in a forcing interiory. The Prassian commanders know the country as well as their proponents; indeed, every German officer who has studied his profession must be thoroughly acquainted with the military features of this rection. Though the Prussian army is ostenially commanded by Royal personness, there will not be want and most occurrence of the president of over the region of the want and most to use its strength to the best advantage.

There is certainly reason for the Prussian Government to be the facely of the carriery reason for the Prussian deversaries. It has indeed, a powerful ally in lank, with its immense and in

There is certainly reason for the Prussian Government to besize itself, if it would make head against its adversaries. It
has, indeed, a powerful ally in Lially, with its immense and inerousing levies; but in Germany itself trussia is overnatched,
and she must, as under the Great Frederick, make up for inferiority of numbers by activity and military skill. The vote
of the Frankfort Diet shows the sympathy of the German Goveraments with the Anstrian cause. All the four hingdoms,
Bavaria Sazony, Wortemberg, and Hanover, veted for the moblination of the Federal force, as did also Electoral and Grand
Dacal Heese, Brunswick and Nassau. On the other side, no imperiant Government voted for Francis, except that of the
King of the Netherlands, who is pretty certain to remain
scenare disproportion between the new parties inte which the minor
States have been that divided. The eight votes which supported
Austria represent a population of no less than 13,893,711, with
senting-onts of 173,798 men; while the five votes which supported
Austria represent a population of no less than 13,893,711, with
senting-onts of 173,798 men; while the five votes which supported
Austria represent a few of the sentences of the five totes which supported
Austria represent a few of the five votes which supported
Austria represent a few of the five votes which supported
Austria represent a few of the five totes which supported
Austria represent a few of the five votes which supported
Austria represent a few of the five votes which supported
Austria represent a few of the five totes which supported
Austria represent a few of the five totes which supported
Austria represent a few of the five totes which supported of the five totes which support of the five totes of the five totes of the five tote of the five totes of the five tote of the five totes of the five totes of the five totes of the fiv the tetal population of Prassia as 10,000,000, and ther of Austria as 35,000,000, we find a great disparity of strength on the two eides. On the other hand, it may be noticed that the people of some of those States which voted with the majority are likely to refuse their support to the policy of their Gevernments. Yesterday, at the very time that the Prussians were entering Hanorer, an address was being moved by Count Bennigsen, the President, pratering against the resolution of the Federal Diet, as a step which endangered the independence of Hanorer, and demanding the alimiteal of the King's Ministers and the neutrality of the king's Ministers and the neutrality of the king demandency of the property of the army. These demonstrations are worthy of notice, because they show the political commeton of the time, and may be the forerungers of momentum change. Should, then the Governments of the minor States not be supported by their subjects in their schemes for opposing Prassia, the conclusions to be deduced from the vote of Thursday last must be worthloss. But, assuming that these States, or the more powerful of them, enter servicionally into the war. Prussia must prepare to strain every serve in the strife. For the present all hangs on the chance of a omnight, in such convulsions as the present to be unancessful is to be guilty. Should Count Bismark fail in the hold declared by his converse, there my produce changes in Germany which will take away the remembrance of her ambition. The questions which agitste Germany, Italy and the heterogenous provinces of Ameria have been discussed by Foreign Secretaries and Embassadors for nearly a generalion, without much effect. Seven years after there was a partial decision through the victories of the French Emperor; and since then the impotence of negotiation has anfortunately, been even more strough marked. The arbitrament of war is again invoked by a milition of men in the field, and we can only hope that the decision to be stataged by so temendous sucrifice may tend to

The Rupture Between the Federal Diet and

MOBILIZATION OF THE PEDERAL ARMY-THE VOTE ON THE AUSTRIAN MOTION-AN AMENDMENT OFFERED BY HANOVER ADOPTED.

The Austrian proposal for the mobilization of the Federal Army was adopted in the Federal Diet at Frankfort, en the 14th by 9 against 6 votes.

Paragraph one was adopted, in so far as it relates to the mebilization of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth

Paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 were also agreed to; but no decision was arrived at upon paragraph 4, which proposes that the Diet should nominate a Federal Commander-in-Chief. The members of the Confederation voting for the adoption of the proposal were Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanever, Wurtemburg, Electoral Hesse, Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau and the 16th Curie. The members voting against the proposals were Prussia, Luxemburg, and the 12th, 14th, 15th and 17th Curie. The Baden representa-

tive being without instructions abstained from voting. The Prussian representative had previously declared the motion to be contrary to the Federal Constitution. and protested against any action being taken thereon by the Diet. After the motion had been adopted, he de-clared that Prussia considered the Federal Confederation to be dissolved. He then submitted proposals for the constitution of a new Bund, announced that Prussia seceded from the present Confederation, and immediately withdrew from the Assembly.

The Austrian Minister addressed the Dict in a speech in which he referred to Article I of the Federal Pact, and Article 5 of the final act of Vienna, and insisted upon the indissolubility of the Federal Pact. He protested against the Prussian project, and maintained the continuance of the Confederation with all its rights and duties, declaring that no member was at liberty to secode from the Bund, and that the whole of Germany had a right to demand that the Confederation should remain intact. He concluded by inviting the Diet to unite with him in a solemn protest for the preservation of the rights and competency of the Bund, which should contime in full vigor and binding open all its members. The Diet adopted a resolution expressing its adherence to the

declaration of the Austrian representative.

The above action was regarded as the most important event that has occurred since the outset of the dispute. RESIGNATION OF PRUSSIAN OFFICIALS AT THE DIRT. All the Prussian officials at the Diet had resigned their

MANIPESTO OF THE EMPREOR NAPOLEON.

The following is the text of the Emperor Napoleon's according to the Commons, on the 14th, the Reform billy was further debated in Committee. An amendment, make a proposal for carrying out the restoration of hodes in to subject to difference ball by a great paper to vanish, it is essential to replate, by a circular to the conduct which it proposes adopting with regard to incommittee. The foreign powers, the ideas which my Government intended to foreign powers, the ideas which my Government intended to foreign powers, the ideas which my Government intended to foreign powers, the ideas which my Government intended to foreign powers, the ideas which my Government intended to foreign powers, the ideas which my Government intended to foreign powers, the ideas which my Government intended to foreign powers, the ideas which a great foreign great to a house of powers, the ideas which a paper to want to explain, by a circular to the conduct which it is proposed and the foreign powers, the ideas which a paper to want to explain, by a circular to the conduct which it is proposed and the foreign powers, the ideas which my Government intended to foreign powers, the ideas which my Government intended to foreign powers, the ideas which my Government in a spirit of compromise and contrary to the carried and the proposed of the proposed for the proposed of the proposed in the motivation of the proposed in the motivation of the proposed in the motivation of the proposed and proposed or the motivation of the proposed and proposed or the motivation of the contrary to the law of the proposed and proposed or the motivation of the law of the proposed and proposed or the motivation of the proposed and proposed or the motivation of the proposed and proposed or the proposed and proposed or the motivation of the law of the proposed and proposed or the proposed

States with Austria, who will make her declaration of war alone, and will consequently consider their assur', as o many independent declarations of war. The members of the Confederation whose territories are situated between the Prussian provinces are particularly enfolded to take note of this communication. The mobilization of the Federal army was not valid in the form proposed by Austria, but in a modified shape proposed by Hanover.

THE ALLIES OF AUSTRIA AND OF PRUSSIA. The eight votes excluding Austria, given in the Diet in favor of the mobilization of the Federal army, represent a population of 13,859,711, and contingent of 173,798 men; while the five votes excluding Prossin sesting the proposal represent a population of 2,954,580, and cont agent of 33,-

NOTICE TO MESSES. BOTHSCHILD. Notice had been given to Messrs. Rothsebild, by order of the Prassian Government, that no money belonging to the Confederation deposited in Frankfort was to be paid without the consent of Prussia.

PRUSSIAN ULTIMATUM TO HANOVER AND DESSE CASSEL

Pressia has sent an ultimatum to Hanover and Electoral Hesse, threatening those States with military measures unless they furnish immediate guarantees of their complete neutrality in the approaching conflict.

STATEMENT OF A SEMI-OFFICIAL PRUSSIAN PAPER. The semi-official Norddeutsche Aligemeine Zeitung au-nounces that it will henceforth publish news from the Elbe Duchies under the heading Prussia and intelligence from States formerly belonging to the confederation under the title Middle European Group of States.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL ARMY. A Frankfort dispatch says Prince Charles of Bavaria will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Federal

THE PEDERAL DIET ON THE INVASION OF SAXONY. The Diet held an extraordinary meeting on the 16th to decide on the motion by Saxony that Austria and Bavaria be requested to adopt immediately such measures as were necessitated by the Prussian invasion. THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE FEDERAL DIET DEGLARED A

VIOLATION OF THE TREATIES OF 1815. It was asserted at Paris that the proceedings of the Federal Diet had determined several of the Powers who signed the treaty of Vienna of 1815, to declare that in

their opinion, articles 54 and 63 of that treaty, which form a part of the European International Law, have been

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR. The Common Council of Vienna on the 14th presented an address of loyalty to the Emperor Francis Joseph. In reply to a speech from the Burgomaster, the Emperor

"I receive this manifestation from the City of Vienna with great satisfaction. I have done everything in my power to preserve the peace and liberty of Germany, but it has been made impossible in all quarters for me to do so. This is the most ardnous period I have experienced since my accession to the throne. I now resort to the sword with confidence in God, my good right, my valuant army, and the coperation of my faithful subjects; but I must, in especial, express my fullest satisfaction with the unanimity and attitude of Vienna, notwithstanding that considerable sacritices have been already imposed upon the capital by the stoppage of business, and the want of employment for the population. The most exemplary order prevails there in comparison with the other countries, and I cannot safficiently capress my recognition of this fact."

The reports so freely circulated on the 14th, that Austria had that morning formally declared war against Prustria had the province of the provin " I receive this manifestation from the City of Vienna

tria had that morning formally declared war against Prussia, are presumed to have been founded on this speech. AUSTRIAN PLANS.

According to Paris gossip, there exists an Austrian dispatch, meant to be private and confidential, which among other things stated that if the Austrians were allowed to beat the Prussians and Italians, but particularly the Prussians, there would be an opening for treating for the cession of Venetia.

It is stated that the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs withheld the passports of Baron von Werther, the

Prussian Ambassador, until the Prussian Government released Councillor Lesser, who was arrested in Holstein. Baron von Werther consequently did not leave Vienna till FINANCIAL DISTRESS.

There was great heaviness and despondency in financial circles throughout Germany, and the various Bourses were seriously affected. The Minor German States.

BAVARIA. An arrangement is said to have been concluded between the Austrian and Bayarian Governments for the regulation of their course of action. The Bavarian Contingent in Frankfort was under marching orders, and its destination was believed to be the camp at Wurzburg.

MECKLENBURG. It was expected that Mecklenburg would afford active support to Prussia for the defence of Schleswig-Holstein. SAXONY.

The Crown Princess of Saxony proceeds to Vienna. The Saxony Treasury valuables and provisions for the army have been transported for security to Bohemia.

HESSE CASSEL. The order for the mobilization of the Army of Hesse Cassel was signed on the 13th.

On the 15th the Chamber of Hesse Cassel passed resolutions by a large majority requesting the Government to return to a policy of neutrality and not carry out the order for the mobilization of the army. The Chamber refused to grant supplies for the purpose.

HESSE DARMSTADT. In Hesse Darmstadt the Upper House unanimously approved of the Government proposal for the adoption of military measures.

The Lower House of Baden had unanimously agreed to the demand of the Government for a credit on account of

the mobilization of the army. HANOVER. In the Hanover Chamber of Deputies a motion was pending objecting to the mobilization of the Federal Diet and demanding the dismissal of the ministers who assented

Rtaly.

to it.

CALLING IN OF RESERVES. The Italian Chamber of Deputies on the 14th adopted

without discussion the bill for calling in the reserves of

A NEW MINISTRY. Baron Ricasolı had been intrusted with the formation of new Cabinet with Gen. La! Marmora. It was believed the former would assume the Presidency of the Council and Ministry of the Interior. Gen. La Marmora will accompany the King to the camp as Minister without portfolio.

> Bussin. ADVANCE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

The Berlin correspondent of The London Times says the Russian force concentrated in Southern Poland is now slowly advancing in the direction of the Silesian frontier, and it is surmised in Austrian Poland will take up such a position as to eventually be at the disposal of the Ksiser.

> Sweden, Norway, and Denmark TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

It was positively stated at Copenhagen that Sweden, Norway and Denmark had concluded an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance.

THE CZAREWITCH. The Czarewitch was on a visit to the royal family of

Prance. .. 2 MANIPESTO OF THE EMPREOR NAPOLEON.

The following is the text of the Emperor Napoleon's

The geographical situation of Pressis, water is no wear marked out. The what of Germany demanding a political reconstitution more in harmony while her general wants. The nearest property was a super-traction of the internal affairs of foreign countries never-theless, the Courts which have been parties to the marminents constituting the Germande Confederation had the right to ex-amine it the changes demanded were not estemisted to distuib the state of things as settled in Europe.

So far as we are conference, we should have desired for the secondary States of the Confederation a more intimate union, a more powerful regulation, a more important releft physio-bation; for Frussia more homogeneity and greater strength in the north; for America the mantenance of her great position in Germany. (Several voices: "Tres bias.") We should have wished, moreover, that America could, for a suitable con-ceptation, have ceied. Venetta to Rail—"Tres bias, trermays. Saveral viscas, and the same and the continuous continuous and the continuous continuous and the continuous continuous and the continuous continuou

quate to satisfy her national tendencies and to maintain her tranquility?

In the strongle about to commence we have but two interests—the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, and the maintenance of the coffice which we have contributed to raise in Italy. "Très bien, très bien."]

But to protect both those jut rests, will not the moral force of France be sufficient? To recure attention for her voice, will she have to draw the sword? I think not. [Frosh applause.] If, in spite of our efforts, the hopes of peace should not be realized, we have, nevertheless, the assurance of the Courts engaged in the conflict that, whatever the results of the war may be, none of the questions that concern us shall be solved without the assent of France. [*Tres bien.*] Let us, therefore, maintain an attentive neutrainty, and, arroag in the conscionances of our disinterestedness, animated with a sharer of carries to see the peoples of Europe forget their quarrels, and annie to promote liberty, civilization, and progress, let us remain confident in our right and calm in our signaget. [Pro-longed applause.]

remain confident in our right and calm in our strength. [Prolonged applause.]

Upon this, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God that He may
have you in His holy keeping. Nanolifon.

ORARDIN ON THE IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

Park Correspondence of The London Daily News.

M. Emile de Girardin, not a deputy, but another of
Primes Napoleou's war journalists, reass the Emperor's letter
precisely as I do. He says in the Libert that as the war must
surely oreak the existing "balance of power" in favor of either
Prinsia, Austria or Insly, the case propounded by the Emperor
as calling for the interference of France is certain to happen. He
regards the coming war as a corollary to the Emperor's speech
in 1803, when he said that if Europe would not great him his
congress war must "fataily" come. The total day has now arrived, and Girardin, who is behind the seenes—for if he did
not know that war was inevitable he would have advocated
in sold Peace Society doctines—amonines beliefy that France
"must logically be on the side of France." and Peace Society doctines-announces below that Franchist logically be on the side of Frassia."

A PACIFIC INTERPRETATION.

The Paris Constitutionacl repudiates the warlike interpretation put upon the recent letter of the Emperor to M.

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY AND THE WAR.

Paris Correspondence (June 12) of the Lenden Dally News.

The melancholy spectacle was exhibited in the Corps Legislatif sesterday of the representatives of a nation notoriously desirous of pence, and suddenly apprised by its sovereign that he has privately arranged the "eventualities" of a riginatic war, being gagged by relegitless official authority, and prevented from saying a word, while it might be yet time, to avort the impending calculate. It is very important to observe that immediately before M. Roube, the Minter of State, rose to read the Emperor's letter to M. Dronyn de Lhuys, the order of the day called on was "the discussion of the supplemental credits for 1866." M. Rouber, to lay a foundation for the reading of the letter, and to show that it was pertinent to the matter in hand, said very justly, that "the general debate on finance naturally called attention to freely affairs." But then, with audacious inconsistency, he cand detatorially, after reading the letter, that after the "clear and precise declarations" of the Emperor the devernment would consider. Paris Correspondence (June 13) of The London Dally News.

maintain it throughout Europe—I believed that a discussion commed within the limits of producess and particulars wand not be authout utility. [Interruption, make.] Let us uphold the reciprocal respect does to our prerogatives. The exacultive power has just speakin, if the Chamber joins completely in the same ideas [yes. Yes.] no control is possible. [Interruption.] If we are to allow events to be accomplished, so that afterward we may be taid, "It is use hat to come to a determination" [unrise of discert] so that our responsibility is involved. I have nothing to say. I only sak for the dipity of the Chamber, and the regularly of its deliberations longed that the President will please to put to the vote the question whether the general discussion shall be passed over. [Procouged interruption.]

M. E. Pelletan. We shall now see whather the legislative hedy will abdicate its functions. [Dissent.]

After further attempts of M. Rouher and Count Walewski to put M. Jules Favre down, the eloquent opposition chief found means to make the following further observations:

M. Jules Favre—It is shoolutely impossible that the incident now before the Chamber should not terminate by a vote. The state of the question is a follows: The Ministerinas communicated to us a declaration of ine Government; he has added that, in insopinion, any discussion would be incopportune; one of the members of the Assembly then rose, as he did not share that idea, but, on the contrary, believed that a debate would be advisable. He would be in his right in asying to his colleagues that he may commence the discussion, and that to a certain point they should tolerate it oven if their duty was not to allow it. [Interruption.] Such is not, however, my presending! I respect the scrupes of the Chamber, but I should enhance the such as a fall more intensity with not allowed the character, which could never be exercised with more utility [Noise]. You may held a different opinion, but I demand positively that administor be opened on the affairs of Germany a

was carried by 202 votes to 33.

As this division is likely to be historical, I think it desirable to record here the 33 names which in coming years may, perhaps, be remembered with sympathy by tens of thousands of widows and orphans. They are: MM. le Marquis d'Andelarre, Berryer, Bethmont, le Comte de Boigne, Buffet, Carnot, Chevandier de Valdröne, Porian, Favre (Jules), Garnier-Pagès, Girot Ponnel, Glais-Bizoin, Goerg, le Marquis de Grammont, le Comte Hallez-Chaparède, Henon, le Baron de Janzé, le Vicomte Lanjuinais, Lambrecht, Magnin, Maiezeux, Marie, le Duc de Marmier, Martel, Ollivier (Emile), Pelletan, Picard (Ernest), Piéron Leroy, Pianat, Simon (Jules), Thiers, de Tilliancourt, de Wendel.

In this list you will observe the presence of the name of M. Emile Ollivier, and the absence of his former henchman and yet semi-liberal colleague. Darimon, who voted with the majority. It is also a noteworthy circumstance that the two war journalists—Havin of the Sie le, and Gneroult of the Opinionae Nationals—who met the Prussien and Hallan Ministers the other day at dinner at Prince Napoleon's, aeperated themselves from the Opposition on this occasion, and voted that M. Jules Pavre's mouth should be stopped.

Bungary.

KOSSUTH'S LETTER.

The following letter from Kossuth has appeared in some

The following letter from Kossuth has appeared in some of the Italian journals:

A large number of my countrymen having addressed me by letter from various parts of Italy, asking my advice as to the conduct they ought to pursue in the present conjuncture, as it is impossible for me to reply to each individuals, I hereby declare that, in my opinion, those of my fellow-countrymen who are employed in the military service in say other way, should remain for the present where they are, and quietly await the course of events. Those, on the other hand, who are not employed, and who desire to enter the military service, will do well to take service in the Hungarian legion. They may be sure that, should matters progress so as to enable them to offer the support of their patriotic zeal in the field of action, they will be duly informed on the subject.

GENERAL NEWS.

Cablished between the neutral Powers is in the light a pledge of security for Europe, those Powers had shown their impartiality in the partiality in the partiality in the partiality in the partiality in the light in the partiality in the party "below the gangway." If the latter act without of extending and peoples should be taken into very serious consideration. ("This bire, it is bire," it is below." It is extending their views, the fever meent for fait their highest claim to represent the great fiberal party of the country. A feeling of subdarity—which was doing more for the Government out.

The wish of Germany demandance and the light is not well marked out.

The wish of Germany demandance and the light is not well marked out.

Valencia.

THE FESTAN INVASION—THE TIMES IS PLEASED TO ATTROVE
THE ACTION OF OUR GOVERNMENT.
From The London Times, June 16.

Before congratulating ourselves and the Canadians on this satisfactory result, we hasten to express our sense of the adult bits bit spirit displayed in these transactions by the Govern-

THE MEXICAN QUESTICS.

La France of the 14th alludes as follows to the remorthant the Emperor Maximilian was about to abdicate the throne of Mexico. "We are in a position to affirm that letters which have been received from the Emperor Maximilian by the representatives of Mexico at toreign Courts afford no grown for believing that the news of his Majesty having taken the resolution attributed to him has any serious foundation."

nombardment of Valpahaiso.

In the Corps Legislatif M. Garnier Page commented in severe terms upon the bombardment of Valparaiso by Spain.

M. Rocher in reple stated that the intelligence of the hombardment made a painful impression upon the French Government. He then compared the conduct of the Spaniarish before Valparaiso with that of the French before Odessa in 1855, and added

added:

"The question whether the neutral Governments should make a joint demand upon Spain for indemnity for the damage sustained by their respective subjects in Chill is one which is not yet completely decided, it being a very delicate question, but France, immediately after the bombardment, lest no time in communicating her view of the subject to the Spanish Government, in a dispatch dated the 12d of May Inst."

X CONFLAGRATION.

A great feel in the Gomeria Warshouses at Bordeaux had destroyed produce of various kinds valued at several millions of france.

CHOLLEA.

Cholora was said to be prevailing at Angers. St. Nazaire. Names and Amiens. Nances and Amiens.

FINANCIAL.

The Bank of France returns for the week show a further increase in the cash on hand of 10,750,000 francs.

The Bourse on the 15th opened very brownin, but afterward became flat, and Rentes declined to 637, 70c.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIET. PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIST.

PASTH, June 14.—To-day the Lower House of the Hungarian Dist, after an animated discussion, rejected the proposed Address to the Emperor, praying that His Majesty would take measures to relieve the present distress among the poorer of cases in Hungary.

would take measures to relieve the present distress among the poorer closes in Hungars.

The decision of the House will be embedied in a resolution, M. Colomia Tissa stated that there was no hope of the Hungaria Coostintion being restored by the statesmen who now compose the Austriau Government. M. Glyczy made a succe, in which he declared his belief that it was only possible to save the monarchy by restoring to the Hungarians their Constitution. This opinion met with marks of general assent from the

Mpain. EXTRAORDINARY POWERS GRANTED TO GOVERNMENT. The whole bill of Marshal O'Donnell, granting ex-traordinary powers to the Government, was adopted in Con-gress by a voic of 160 against 26.

> Latest. LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, June 16, 1866.

THE BOURSE. closing 62f, 62c, ex-dividend THE JAMAICA COMMISSION.

The repert of the Jamaica Commission will be laid before Parliament on the 18th.

Sunday papers say that the fate of the Reform bill and Min-stry will be decided to-morrow. The Conservatives are letermined to attempt the defect of the Government.

Commercial Intelligence.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring Brothers' Circular says: "Little business doing. We quote: 5 25a at 64; 265.

Maryland 5s at 66-270; Penneylyania 5s at 542-55; Virginia 5s at 402-41; Elicos at 402-41; Elicos at

Sat 495-51, Virginia 6s at 40:41; Eries at 40:341; Illinois at 74:475.

Lonnor Money Market.—The weekly returns of the Hank of England show a gain in bullion of 21:502.934, and in the reserve of noices of 2:561,913 sterling. Notwithstanding this improvement the Hank rate of obscount remains at 10 per cent. An early reduction was strongly urged as one of the means for restoring confidence, and the returns were looked upon as warranting such a step.

Consols on the 15th were steady, closing at 861-2861.

The reopening of the Consolidated Hank was expected in a few days.

Baring's circular quotes bar silver at 5/2; cagles, 76/23.

LIVERPOOL, June 16, s. m.—Cotton.—The Brokers Circular says: "There has been a good trade demand throughout the week, especially for American descriptions. The accounts from Manchester have indicated an increased business in the manufacturing districts, and notwithstanding the apprehension of immediate hostilities upon the continues in good request, and has gradually advanced joil. P n on last week's rates. The sales of the week amount to 71,710 bules, including 4,710 on speculation, and 10,400 for export. The quotations are as follows:

Pair. Midding.

New-Oricans.——164d.——144

New-Orleans..... Mobile

Texas 16, Texterday (Friday) the market was quiet but steady with sales of 300 bales—including 1,000 for speculation and expert. The stock is estimated at 1,030,950 bales, including 440,790 American. At sea from India, 531,000 bales, and from America, 90,000.

ness yesterday, but producers adhered with much steadliness to previous prices.

BREADSTOFIS — Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Bruce & McAulifle report—Flour firmer, and 1/ dearer for sacks. Wheat in good demand, and held for 22/34, per cental advance. Winter Red and Southern, 10/63/11/. Corn, under heavy imports, is 3/26/64, per quarter lower on the week. Mixed, 12/9-22/9.3.

heavy imports, is 3 w.6d. per quarter lower on the week. Mixed, 28 9 3 29 34.

Provisions.—Messers. Bigland, Athya & Co., and Wm. Gardner & Co., report Beer firmer and more doing. Pork in better request and 25 higher. Bacon steader and in more demand. Lard inactive and nominal. Cheese in steady demands tall prices. Tailow a shade dearer; North American, 41/244.

Probuct.—The Brokers Circular reports: Ashes quiet and easier; Pots, 29 62 309; Pearls, 49. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee dull. Rice unchanged. Bark—sales of Philadelphia first at 7. Fiss. Ols—nothing doing. Linsced Oil quiet at 49.; Linsced Cake quiet, but steady. Rosin dull; American, 49; Prench. 4e., Petrodenim quiet; Refined, 1/14 29; Spirit, 10d. 311.

LONION MARKETS.—Messes. Bering. Bros. & Co., report.

10d. 21/.
Lobion Markets,—Mesers, Buring, Bros. & Co. report: Breadstoffs firm and well supported. Iron quiet; Bars and Rails, 26, Scotch Pige, 53/. Sugar steady on the spot, but dearer for floating cargoes. Coffee steady. Test inactive, Rice firm. Petroleum, 2/2) for Refined. Spirits Turpen tine, 45/ for French, on the spot, and 45/ to arrive. Sperm Ob. £123. Tailow irregular: P. V. C., 42/6.
Livespool. Saturday Evaning, Jane 16.—Corroy, Sales. LATEST,
LIVERFOOL, Saturday Evening, June 16.—Corron.—Sales
to-day 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators
and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged, and the

quotations are partially rather easier.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm, with an upward tendener.
PROVISIONS—The market is steady.
LONDON, Saturday evening. June 16.—Consols closed at 66;
\$765 for money.
AMERICAN STOCKS—United States 5-20s, 64;265; Illinois Central Railroad, 78;27; Eric Railroad, 40;.

THE REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT SACZ-GOVERNMENT IN

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT SATZ—GOVERNMENT IN THE HANDS OF A TRIUMVIRATE.

HAVAYA SATURBY, June 22, 1866.

The latest news received here from Santo Domingo confirms that received previously concerning the fall of President Racz. On the 13th inst. Bacz was at Porto Rico, on route for St. Thomas. The Government is now in the hands of a Triumvirate, composed of Pimental, Luperon, and Garcia. Gen. Cabral on the 8th was at Portau-Prince.

Mercantile affairs in Jamaica were suffering a monetary crisis, due to the imponding war in Europe and failures in

risis, due to the imponding war in Europe and failures in

CANADA: PARLIAMENT-THE BUDGET-EXPENDITURES AND RE-CEIPTS-THE FUNIAN RAID-THE RECIPROCITY

TREATY. Ortawa, C. W., Wednesday, June 27, 1836. The Finance Minister brought down the budget last

The expenditure for the past year amounts to \$12,100,900, of which \$270,000 was applied to the reduction of the
public debt. The expenditures include all the charges incurred on account of the Fenien raids.

The customs have realized over \$1,000,000 in excess of the previous year. Imperis excess, \$8,500,000; experis excess, \$9,000,000. The whole trade of the Province has

Expenses incurred in consequence of the Fenian raids, \$1,100,000. The Finance Minister alluded to the effectual manner

which the United States Government had dealt with e Fenians, but said that the Fenian snake was scotched," not killed.

The duty of the Province was to be in a position more effectually to repel sugressors; consequently, instead of \$50,000 heretofore asked for militia purposes, \$1,500,000 was placed in the estimates.

In consequence of the abrogation of the Reciprosity Treaty it became imperative to rearrange the enstons. The estimated falling off in revenue is \$1,000,000. To supply the deliciency the following is proposed:

To raise the daty on spirits from 50 to 60 cents a gallon; to raise the eastoms duty on whick; and brandy to the specific standard of 70 cents a gallon; to levy a duty on Hollan corn and coarse grains from the States of 50 cents a barrel; to aboilsh the free point of Gards and Scatte St. Marfer; to aboilsh the free point of Gards and Scatte St. Marfer; to aboilsh the free point of Gards and Scatte St. Marfer; to aboilsh the free point of Gards and Scatte St. Marfer; of singular to impose an export duty on sea-logs of Ciccuts per standard log; to change the method of levying duty, which will hereafter be layled on the accountated charges at the port of shipment; to reface the duties on sugar to the Lagiand standard, viz, refined sugar \$3 per 100 lite, white chayed St 80, yellow Muscovado and brown clayed \$2.55, and sother sugars \$1.75; to make the duty on case-juice \$1.50 per gallon; and molasses \$1 per gallon; to impose a duty of 10 cents per gallon on which the word not over 25 degrees of proof spirits, and 25 cents per gallon on whice on-taking degrees of proof spirits; on which in wood not over 25 degrees of proof spirits, on which in which is there is a general reduction of the duties on manufactured goods of about 5 per cent.

These changes go into effect at once.

out 5 per cent. These changes go into effect at once. On the more strictly financial question, Mr. Galt an-nounced that the Government had to provide for over \$5,-00,000, to raise which they proposed, instead of going to England, to issue legal tender notes to that extent.

CUBA.

DUEL-THE MORO CASTLE LIGHT-ARRIVAL OF THE

CORSICA.

H. VANA, Saturday, June 22, 1865.

Buring the last week there has arrived at Hayana the steamers Moro Casile, Daniel Webster, Panama, H. Hadson, Salent and Montezuma.

A duel came off last Monday morning between a Caban and a Spenish officer. The large had A diel came of last Monday morning between a Crossia and a Spanish officer. The latter had seduced the former's sister. The Spaniard was mortally wounded.

The revolving light of the Moro Castle will be changed from the 1st of July to the 15th of August to make repairs and clean it. A white light of the fourth order will be substituted for it.

Don Salvador Sama, Marquis de Mariano, died last wield. His forces will take place to corrow.

ight. His funeral will take place to-morrow. The Corsica errived from New-York this morning.

MEXICO.

SIGHTING-THE PATE OF THE EMPIRE-BRAFT ORDERED

IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

HAVANA, Saturday June 22, 1868.

The latest news received from Mexico came by the French steamer Panama. The Emperor had authorized an anonymous society for the establishment of storehouses are account.

illo was attacked on the 25th ult. by the dissedents

Presnillo was attacked on the 25th uit, by the dissedents from Laguna, to the number of 1,200, commanded by Asun. According to Pabellon Nacion, the enemy were beaten and dispersed. The French column met and dereated Azua at Salado.

The Estafette of the 6th says that the fall of the Empire depends upon the result of the labors now being prosecuted in the Departments of War and the Treasury. If the Government succeeds in establishing a national army, well organized and equipped, and succeeds, at first with fereign sid, and later by their own efforts in making a stand against all enemies, and in reorganizing the Treasury. fereign aid, and later by their own efforts in making a stand against all enemies, and in reorganizing the Treas-ury, the future of the Empire is secure; but while the Empire has neither men nor money, its situation is preca-rious and endangered.

The railroad from Mixcone to San Angel was inaugu-rated on the birthday of the Empress.

In Mexico, Puebla and Querstaro, the Emperor had or-dered a draft.

BEAVY LOSSES OF THE TAMPICO MER. HANTS—RUIN STARING THEM IN THE FACE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 27, 1862.

The following is a translation from a recent number of the Iris, an Imperial paper published at Tampico:

Since February last to the present date, there have left this place for Turbam and Vers Cruz, twenty thousand packages of merchandize, upon which the merchants of this place will lose upwards of \$500,000 for freight alone, which is \$10 per package. These enormous losse, the disaster of Santeyaquita, and the further loses our merchants have to suffer on account of the numerous fadires in the interior, will utterly ruin the commerce of this place if the situation is prolonged six months more.

Sentence of the Murderer of the Rossa Family. CONCENANT, Wednesday, June 27, 1806.

Convert, the murderer of the Reess family, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on the 24th of August, at

Lebanon, Ohio.

THE UPPER MISSOURI.-The steamer Marcella arrived at St. Josephs, Mo., on the 21st, from Fort Benton which place she left on the 8th. She brought down a number of passengers. No hostile Indians were encountered. The river was in excellent boating condition. When the Marcella The Paris Bourse was flat on the 16th. Rentes left Fort Benton the market was overstocked with goods and the cargoes of several boats would have to be stored at that point, as it was the less to send them into the interior. New and rich gold discoveries were being made to the west of Helena, and considerable bullion was finding its way into the settlements. The prospect for mining was good, and alarge amount of gold would be taken from the mines this senson, Considerable snow was to be seen in the neighborhood of Fort Benton. It was thought the river would be in favorable condition for boating for two months to come.

A cast, the size of life, taken from the head of Probst murderer of the Dearing family, has been secured by Mr. Wells of The Phrenological Journal, and may now be seen in the window at No. 329 Broadway.

Busslay Family at Elm Park -The Buislay Family will nake one of their Trapeze Ascensions on the Fourth of July, at Elm Park, corner of Eighth-are, and Ninety-second st. PARADE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT. -The Seventh

Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., will parade in full uniform, pursu-ant to Division and Brigade orders, on Wednesday, the 4th of July. The roll-call of companies will take place at 65 o'clock in the morning. FIRE IN MANHATTAN-ST. - About 2 o'clock this

morning a fire broke out in a two story building in Manhattan-st., between Houston and First-sts., which was extinguished with slight damage to the building and consents. FIRE IN BEEKMAN-ST .- About 10 e'clock last night, the officer on the best including Beekman-st, between Nassau

the officer on the beat including Beckman-st, between Nassan and William, discovered fire in a barrel of rubqish in the basement of No. 17 Beckman st, occupied by Charles Pfiger & Co., dealers in drugs and chemicals. He extinguished the fire and tdrew the remaining contents of the barrel into the street without causing any alarm. About 12½ 120 clock, fire was again discovered in the same piace, and this time the flames had made such the livray [that the alarm was sounded, and the Fire Department was promptly on the spot. Owing to the combustible nature of the materials stored in the building, the water which was poured in several large streams into the interior could effect but little in checking the flames, and at the time we write the probability seems to be that the child contents of the building will be destroyed. One of the apper floors is occupied by — Wakeman as a paper-flow mannar dury. It is impossible as yet to ascertain the amount of distingt but the fire will probably be confined to the building in which it originated.

Accidentally Drowners.-On Thesday evening a man named Letts, a private watchmen on the yacht Norman, lying in the East River, off the foot of Ninery-eighth-st, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered,

THE BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, which protects invisibly and without damage each window and com, is in operation the office, No. 25; Broadway. WORKED WELL-BUT WENT AT HARD-PRICE!

Our "lock stick" machine worked very sell, out it went at half-offer-to make room for one of years. We are only need with the hange. -D. Winter to the Wallers & Outle S. V. Co. TURY ISH BATHS, No. 13 Laight d.—Just the name and health-premoter needed this let Analism theory to 8 m., 1 to 9 p m.; Lades, 10 to 12 a m. bucks, Gents, 6 to 12

Toller Preparations .- The country is full of preparations for beautifying the composition, someway youth, etc., but the only proparation that will effect only remove those between and yellow ends called moth patches, or the atthington concressable them takes called freedow, is Parint's south yellowing to your and Parintal Lotion. It never fails. Said by adding etc.

EXCRESION.—Suppless Short, Gallies and Boots, for Ladies and Families pring out of once, in great watery, best style, and vary cheap, at J. F. Wernster, No. 38 Journal are, above Twenty eighth-st.

Passengers Arrived.

PROM LONDON AND LANKE- In steamship Wim. Penn-D. Leavitt, wife, child and servant. Jan Scott, Gen. Carter. H. Graham, Indy, child and servant. R. dresham. Mrs. I. D. Vaile, Miss. Lane, J. W. Colvin, Win. C. Hart. M. C. Hamilton, H. Ances, W. J. L. Davida, F. A. Hondley, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Falconer and Irdy, Mrs. Mellow, and others in the stearage.

FROM ST. JAMO DE. CHRA-in. Steamship Fah. Ken-E. F. Wallace, U. S. Cannati, Mis Caroline Wallice, J. and R. Greig, 25.

Keyes, B. Hoffman, George Hodges, Themas E. Ress, J. Wood, Wim. Fannin, Mr. Gilbert, Pedro Auga, Challes Cockill. Robert Stewnat Frederich Duany, Dr. P. C. Hartman, wife, two children and servant Francisco Riers, Pable Radelet, A. E. Verderesa, J. M. Escorzski.

Lutest Ship News.

Steamodip Wm. Pone, Billings. London June 10, via Haves hits with motes, and 300 pass, to Howland & Assinwall. Had strong was rely winds the entire passage. June 10, lat. 48 17, long. 24 20, symmetric steamoning Proposite, bound E. 126a, lat. 41 27, long. 62 36, symmetric steamoning Proposite, bound E. 126a, lat. 41 27, long. 62 36, some an imman steams in, bound E. Schr. Henry Le share of Curre, N. S.), Roblehan, Point Petra, Guadaloupe, 15 days, with sugar to S. R. Reynel & Son. Jone 22, lo. 37 41, long. 63, speker whether either a Christian of Provincetows. In days out, clean; 23-3, lat. 33-56, long. 70-36, schr. Minnie Ada, of N. a Bedford, bound S.

Steamships Scotia, Kangaroo, Palmyra, and Columbia.

ELM PARK, Cor. of Eighth-ore, and Ninety-second-st. GREATEST AERONAUTS IN THE WORLD. BUISLAY FAMILY, will make one of their during TRAPEZE ASCENSIONS, MONTGOLVIER OR FIRE BALLOON, Rain or Shine, on the 4TH OF JULY,

PARTLETT & DEMORESTS PRACTICAL ments, in indicate improved tread on humans, with all the destrable streaments, in indicate improved tread on humans, water inceffee, cill case str., etc., may \$25. Sent anywers on resolute price, or it can manufacture fad on deliberty. Address W. Ji. Minds DEMOREST, No. 43 finedway, New York. Send for a circular. Agents wanted every election.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING-MAcitatic and most desirable sitiation and is in every particular the Nexus
proved treads, beamer, of can, clamp, served treads beamer, of can, clamp, served treads beamer, of can, clamp, served treads, beamer, of can, clamp, served treads, beamer, of can, clamp, served treads, continuous desirable served treads of the continuous served treads of th

Twenty-third at, and floud way, there you will find all the NEW of the day and all the old Standard Works and, also, which French and Scotch Stationery. GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Greenwich and

TH OF JULY MUSIC.
THE NATIONAL MUSICES SONG by Konrad Trener, with the words and soul stirring melody, Means, OUR SONG OF LIBERTY, by H. Miliad; a charming a constant of the soul stirring melody. with very particles words, 30c.
THE GOOD TIME HAS COME, BOYS, by A. Dispecker; proble patrictic and very popular, 38c.
Published by W. JENNINGS. DEMOREST. No. 477 Special was Mained Store on recent of a prince, or each at all the Model Stone.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES OF

CLOTHING

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO., Nos. 398, 496, AND 402 BOWERY, Junction of Third and Foorth-aves.,

NOW OFFER
the belance of their SPERING AND SUMMER STOCK at LOWIN
PRICES than the same quality of goods has been offered store 1984.
ALL WOOL BUSINESS SUITS,

\$18. \$20. \$25. AND \$30." BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and LINEN GARDIENTS

10,000!!! LINEN DUSTERS.

> FREEMAN & BURR, ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

corner FULTON and NASSAU-STS., opposite Son Building We are now selling a large and most complete stock of READ! MADE CLOTHING, consisting of BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS whole or to pert). BOYS' CLOTHING of every description, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.,

FROM 10 TO 40 PER CENT BELOW FORMER PRICES. FREEMAN & BURR'S - ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 124 Folton and 90 Nassau-sta., corner opposite Sun Bufildin

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for JUNE 27. THE N. V. WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the

graphs.

Naws of the Weer-The Impending Entopean War; Dormal Naws Combition of the South; Political and Personal: New Yorkity; The Cholera; The Fenians; Criminal; Education; Relgious; Education; Education;

Tope.
CONGRESS—Abstract of the Proceeding: Estimation; Relgious; Est.
Congress—Abstract of the Proceeding:
Our Diplomatic Relations with England—What is Thought in
Europe of Our Imprisonment of Jefferson Davis.
Domeric Congress—Nor.Sc.—Interesting Letters from our Special
Correspondents in California, Missouri, Mottana and Dubuque, Lows.
The Constitutional. Arashment—It Passes the Connection
Senser Reply of Gov. Comy of Mainer—It Passes the Connection
The Congress of the Country.
The New Tartey—Symphs of the Agicultural Barcan; Reports
our all parts of the Country.
The New Tartey—Symphs of the Tariff bill as agreed upon in
Countrities of Ways and Means and reported to the House of Repreentatives on Monday.
The Plansporke's Mussack—Mr. Labour, Diplomatic Office of the Countries of the Country.

icutatives on Monday.

THE PREDENT'S MISSAGE-Mr. Johnson Disapproves the Consti-THE PREDENT'S MISSAGE-Mr. Johnson Disapproves the Consti-tutional Amendment; A Lecture to Congress.

ARMY GAZETTE

NATY GAZETTE

METICO-Return of Juarez to Chihushus at the Head of an Army of
1000 Men; His Reply to Gen. Ottoga; Burning of Atstonilooby the

3.000 Men; His Reply to Gen. Ortega; Burning of Atstorileo by the French.

RAILBOAD ACCIONNY-Four Persons Killed Outright.

New French Carriers of the Great Plains-Thirty Years of Railboad Accionny-Life on the Great Plains-Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border; Life and Campaigns of Lieut. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson (Stonewall Jackson); Temperance Recollections; Cost. Iron, and Oil; Or, the Frenched American Miner. A Plain and Pepular Vork on our Mines and Mineral Resources, and a Text Ecok or Guide to their Economical Development.

The Trailey on Wood.—Interesting to Manufacturers and Farmers.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMENS CLUB—Treeday, June 12—Report of the Committee of Twenty Visitine New-Jersey; Squaman Mari; Cranberry Culture; Strawberries and Other Fruits; Hammonican—Einwood—Egt Harber City; Cabbage and Kerosene; Hone and Backwhest Cuttle Lice Remedy; Plants and Curculo; Taxiderus; Cure for a Kicking Horse: An improved Cheese Press; Abertim of Cows; Vinegar Vessels; Country House Nuisances; The Power of Water at Night; Mixing Plaster and Ashes Information for Empirement. Then Seen for Hedges; Liquid Grating-Wax; Apple Trees; Growing Chestaut and Heckory Trees; How to Label Young Fruit Trees.

Acanton Curcular Ire Na—Hog Cholera—Coal for Cure; Useful Plasts; New York State Agricultural Society—Great Implement Trie.

Poptax—The Mother's Prayer.

POTENT—The Mother's Prayer.
THE DRY GOODS MARKET.
LAYEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.
PRISONAL—POLITICAL—CITY ITEMS.

PRINGRAL TOUTIONS - CITY STEEL MINISTRANCE STATES - CITY STEEL MARKETON AND DEATHS.

LATEST NEWS BY MAGESTIC TRLEGUAPR—Special Dispatches to The N.Y. Tribune.

do. Clube of fave.

Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers. 17:30
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers. 24:00
Ten copies, to one address. 16:00
Twenty copies, to one address. 20:00
Twenty copies, to one address. 20:00
An extra copy will be sent for such club of ten.
Drafts on New-York, or Post-Office orders, payable to the order of Ten Tringuag. being safer, are preferable to any other mode of smittance. Address



ALL ITS VARIETIES, A. DRAPER, No. 53 NASSAUST , onedoor from MAIDEN LANE.



one, without sewing, systet, acrew, rivet or cut in the civit. They can be changed from one garment to another in on locatat with mover pull off nor seer the cloth. Made in overy style for LADIES OENTS and CHILDREN'S WEAR: also for the ARMY and NAVE.